About Their Campaigns.

A TRIO OF ANECDOTES.

of the 84th Ohio.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was :

were sent out 20 miles east on the Baltimo

had told us the truth about this gang o bushwhackers. George hid himself and

gin-house and surrounded it and broke in the door before the Johnnies knew any Yankees were so near. The Johnnies were

east of the fort, in a strip of woods, where our

### CAMPAIGNING WITH A GRAND ARMY.

Some of the 104th Ohio's Service in the Latter Part of the War.

By L. F. BECKER, 104th Ohio.

the Ohio occupied Decatur.

porarily absent, cargage) in the important ment upon Rome had been merely a feint, political crassasthen in progress. Maj.- we marched to Snake Creek Gap, where ters of the D partment of Ohio, at Knox- nies under Hood, who it seems remembered ville, to give his personal attention to that a little over five months before we gave affairs in that quarter, leaving Brig.- them a whipping in this region. Learning Gen, J. D. Cox in command of the Twenty- by secuts that the enemy had retreated third Corps. "The pen is mightier than toward the Alabarea line, at Summerville, the sword" was forcibly illustrated here, we skirmished with his rear-guard on the Issued the following order:

"The city of Atlanta belonging exclusive- At Blue Pond, two miles from town, we ly for warlike purposes, it will at once be went into camp, rested for five days, and vacated by all except the armies of the lived off the "fat of the land."

After the capture of Atlanta Gen. Sher- | On Oct. 1 Hood began his fatal march | The house belongs to a rebel Lieutenant man's army lay around the city in the to the north, and crossed the Chattahoo- who had both his eyes blown out with War Experiences as Sketched by a Member following order: The Army of the Cum- chee with his three corps of infantry, and powder. Boys burning all the rails far berland, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, held Atlanta; pushed northward by way of Dallas, Leav- and near. Wind is so strong it almost the Army of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. How- ing Slocum with his (Twentieth) corps to carries a person off his feet. ard, was at East Point, and the Army of hold Atlanta and the railway bridge over the Chattahoochee, on Oct. 4, in accordance The topography of the country in the with his previous intentions and arrangeimmediate vicinity of Atlanta was care- ments, Sherman marched with the refully studied, and a new line of works con- mainder of his army to Smyrna campstructed for the defense of the place. We ground, and on the following day to a now enjoyed a breathing spell, and, to say the least, after nearly one-shind of a year (longer time than the war with Spain)

"24th.—Still very cold. Up at 4 a vicinity and the miles southed the boys talked the matter over and concluded that breakfast. Hood's whole army reported within five miles of Columbia, and we are of the soverest skirmishing, and we are of the soverest skirmishing in more taming to more taming t

rich valley of the Chattanooga to Galesville.

(longer time than the war with Spain) of the severest skirmishing, bard-fought battles, bailding of breastworks, etc., at the manifecat sam averaging, on a gold the manifecat sam averaging, on a gold pass, but \$6 to \$7 monthly, the soldiers received their pay and had ample opportunity to specify the specific to the ferror of the severest skirmishing the fort at Allatooma Pass, a forced march we reached the place first. Skirmishing was pretty hot before we got within two miles of town. Artillery was soon brought into action, and the rebell was already won by less than 2,000 "noble Skirmishing was pretty hot before we got within two miles of town. Artillery was soon brought into action, and the rebell was already won by less than 2,000 "noble Skirmishing was pretty hot before we got within two miles of town. Artillery was sixed of Wood and 11 other main road and three miles invested for the main road and three miles in feed back of the main road and three miles in the definition of the first and the feed was already won by less than 2,000 "noble Skirmishing was pretty hot before we got with two miles of town. Artillery was soon brought into action, and the rebell was already won by less than 2,000 "noble Skirmishing was pretty hot before we got were and the first was already won by less than 2,000 "noble Skirmishing was p Gen. Schodeld returned to the hendquar- we lay two days watching the wily John- than a week taught him to be more cautious.

but a small portion of that army they had to cope with on "The Memorable Georgia Campaign," and, to make a long story short, the deeds of heroism performed by all who participated in this campaign made it when Gen. W. T. Sherman within a week, 19th, and the next day marched down the possible for Sherman's victorious forces to march unmolested to the sea, and so hastened to crush the slaveholders' rebellion.] "25th-Weather pleasant, Cannonad-

> forces consist of the Fourth and Twentythird Corps. Trains running lively from Nashville. The Third Division (Cox's) about 7 p. m. ordered to pack up and cross over Duck River on pontoons which we did by daylight next morning. Heavy cannonsitting around a table drinking and playing cards, and were completely taken by sur-prise. Three of them made a rush for their ading and fighting all day; rain too. About 5,000 negroes passing for Nashville, mostly women and children, moving in every conceivable manner, some with a whole family on mules or oxen, many with monstrous oundles of clothing, bedding and houseiold furniture on their heads. All poorly clad. Columbia was evacuated, and the magazine in the large fort, with its guns, was blown up, causing a wonderful noise during the night as the shells exploded. The enemy were thick all over town. Great cheering all along their lines when they found the "Yanks" gone.

"28th.-Skirmishing and cannonading heavy all day. Our men shelling a rebel wagon-train and drove of cattle passing the name of the fort was. There had been through town."

In his "Advance and Retreat" Hood around the fort before the surrender, and just

further says: "Col. Prestman and his guns had been trained the ground was well assistants laid the pontoon [over Duck covered with shell, both large and small, River during the night of the 28th, about that had not exploded. three miles above Columbia. Orders to move at dawn the following day having been issued \* \* \* I role with my been issued, \* \* \* I rode with my woods United States and such civilian employes

Sherman determined, while pausing, to been issued, \* \* \* I rode with my woods strolling around. Seeing the units may be retained by the proper departing give Gen. Hood sufficient rope wherewith staff to Cheatham's right, passed over the exploded shells, the thought struck me to ments of the Government. \* \* \* The he entangle himself, to watch his move- bridge soon after daybreak, and moved same military principles will apply to all ments. On Oct. 26 Sherman detached the forward at the head of Granbury's Texas Fourth Corps, in command of Maj-Gen. Brigade, of Cleburn's Division, with in-Brigade, of Cleburn's Division, with in-structions that the remaining corps and divisions follow, and at the same time keep—gathered up dry bark and brush and covwell closed up during the march."

have a bombardment of my own. So I picked out a good place where some old logs lay; then I gathered up the big shells ered the shells. After this was done, lit a mutch and set fire to the dry wood, and the fire started with a rush. Then I was in

don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses, or your houses, or your houses, or your hand, or anything you have; but we do want, and will have, a just obedience to the laws of the United States That we will have anything its departure from Palmetto. It had been States That we will have anything the property of the Tennessee one month after its departure from Palmetto. It had been States That we will have anything the property of the Tennessee one month after its departure from Palmetto. It had been States That we will have anything the property of the Tennessee one month after its departure from Palmetto. It had been States That we will have anything the property of the Tennessee one month after its departure from Palmetto. It had been stated to the intervent of the air seamed as the will not be anything and the seamed as they had been stated to the intervent of the air seamed as the will not be a property of the air States. That we will have, and if it in- almost continuously in motion during the bad that he was perfectly crazy, threaten- minutes it all flashed through their minds volves the destruction of your improve- interim; by rapid moves and manuvers, ing to shoot every person he came across. and they knew what the trouble was, but did not know for six months afterward who caused all that uncalled-for noise. Now I wish to speak of a young man who

often visited our camp for some days before did not feel them when you sent car-loads of soldiers and ammunition, and molded shot and shells to carry war into Kentucky paign into Tennessee. \* \* On Nov. and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, lence upon the north bank of the Tennessee, and thousands of good people, lence upon the north bank of the Tennessee, lence upon the north bank of the north bank of the Tennessee, lence upon the north bank of the north ban seen standing around their campfires, not far from the pike on which we were retreating.

The lower walks of the the origin came to our camp in the evening. He claimed to be a Union man, and said that his father and three brothers were hung by Mosby's guerrilla band; that their buildings were "After this, in passing near the Toll Gate, burned and everything destroyed, and that several hundred Johnny, rebs rose up out his mother and one sister had gone to his brother at Big Stone Gap, where his home formerly was.
At first we looked on him with suspicion.

the Johnnies' skirmish-line hot stuff and we had driven it back they left several of their dead where they fell, and among them was our good Union young man, shot through the forchead. That made it clear to us that he had been a rebel spy. Capt. Brown, of Co. H, cut his boots off, after arching close and finding nothing of any note except a pocket memorandum book which gave his name as Walter Davis. When his boots were searched there was a map and some drawings in them, showing that he was employed as a spy by Gen. Hood. [Alcohol is the product of the fermenta-tion of starch, which by fermentation | that he was employed as a spy by Gen. Hood. It was his own fault that he was killed, for the had no business on the skirmish-line.—

> cident at Jonesboro. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While attending the regimental Reunion of the 69th Ohio, of which I am proud to say I am a member, or was during the rebellion my attention was called to a clipping from your paper, headed: "Saving a Battleflag. How 21st Ohio Boys Got Possession of the Banner of the 69th Ohio." This makes a brief statement of the manner in which a brief statement of the flag at the 69th regiment recovered the flag at Jonesboro, and is signed, "Abel Comstock Co. C, 21st Ohio, Bowling Green, O." Comrade Comstock, while not wishing

whisky it contains from 35 to 45 per cent. of alcohol. It also contains some very rank oils, derived from the husk of the grains of corn. If the whisky is allowed to lie and ripen for a year or two, these change into back. The Color-Sergeant and three Color-Region and three Color-Corporals all fell on the railroad, with colors, in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. We fell back over a little rise in the bottom. country is converted at once into alcohol by "continuous distillation" before it leaves by "continuous distillation" before it leaves that alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water. By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water. By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the allcohol boils at about 180°, the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water. By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the secondary stills close to 180° the alcohol boils at about 180°, or 22° less than water, By keeping the heat in the woods, and formed, when there was in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the woods, and formed, when there was in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from its contracted swiscome in the second swiscome in the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from the second swiscome in the woods, and formed from the second swiscome i crawled, and crocodiled until at the top of the hill. With empty gun I threw myself on my side to load, behind a small-sized tree not covering me. A Johnny poked cloud into my knapsack while I was loading, after which I threw myself over on my elbows and keep a sharp lookout whom the condition of the condition

Ohio boys went about with so much red tape, reporting this and that, an Colonel making a detail, marching down there, pulling the flag out, taking a Lieutena, and eight men prisoners when there was but seven of themselves, then marching back to the Colonel and turning over thier prisoners, thence to the 69th Ohio to present them with the lost flag that fully an hour elapsed between charges. Come, Comrade Comstock, think this over, and see if you haven't hold of the wrong regiment's flag. FIGHTING THEM OVER. haven't hold of the wrong regiment's flag -L. A. BOYSEL, Cridersville, O.

CHARGING UP BRUSH MOUNTAIN. member of Co. H, 84th Ohio, In the Summer of 1862 the regiment was stationed at Cumberland, Md. In June Cos. H and D Taking an Important Line of Works Without

a Struggle. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: One evening in the latter part of June, 1864, Co. F. 78th Ohio, got orders to be ready to go on

Ohio R. R. to a little place called Old Town to look after some guerrillas who had been burning bridges, destroying property of and killing Union families living in that picket next morning at 3 o'clock with one day's cooked rations and full equipment. As we were only to go on picket, the boys

would come down to our camp once or twice a week in a one-horse wagon and sell our boys pies and cakes, or trade for sugar and ploy as skirmishers, guide right, and adcoffee. This woman seemed very anxious vance. We expected to be shot at as soon to have this gang taken or killed. I think as we started, but kept moving through as we started, but kept moving through woods and fields, but still there were no rebs her name was Mary Hall. She was a in sight.

widow, with one little girl. Mrs. Hall told us where Wood and his gang made their headquarters, and that their regular meet-When we had advanced about a mile it began torain, and it just poured down for a few minutes, and the skirmishers were ing nights were on Sundays, when they would make plans for the week's operations halted till it stopped raining, and then we The meeting-place was in an old gin-house advanced again.

that stood in a lonesome part of Wood's farm. One of our boys, George Williston After we had crossed a field we looked back and saw our Third Division, Seven-teenth Corps, in battle-line, following us. When the skirmishers had advanced about took it into his head to find out if Mrs. Hall two miles we very suddenly came out of thick woods, and right up on top of Brusl watched this gin-house for several nights and "got onto the lay of the land," and then on the next Sanday night, with 20 men under Lieut, Miller, of Co. H, crept to the Mountain were heavy fortifications, and we could see some rebs.

We did not know how strong a force was

in those works, but our Captain said: "Let us charge them, boys." So up the mountain we went. As there proved to be only a picket-line in the works, they got out in a hurry. The main force of the rebs had been sent to their left, where they were ex-pecting an attack and our officers had adguns standing in a corner of the room, but when being called on to surrender, with a pecting an attack, and our officers had ad-vanced our line to capture their works whilst they were away.

score of cocked rifles aimed at their heads. they threw up their hands. They were marched out, and the house, with the guns in it, was set on fire. The next morning the guerrillas were taken on board the cars to Cumberland. After this I went out to Mrs. Hall's several times and got a good minutes they came back with a wagon, four dinner and a hearty invitation to come back again.

I want to tell of a little surprise I gave my

mules and a rebel Sergeant. I think Lew Huffman drove the mules, and there were cooked beef and warm combread in that company—G. 10th Ohio Cav. Just after the fall of the city of Savannah my com-pany was detailed to guard a fort captured from the Confederates several miles west of Savannah, on the main road. I forget what wagon, so our company got a good dinner, if they did leave their rations in camp, and we got possession of a strong line of works on Brush Mountain with but few shots.

E. S. VERNON, Corning, Kan.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Bear River Expedition and Some of Its Unpleasant Features.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I sometimes wonder why we never see in your columns anything pertaining to the Cali-fornia volunteers. I know they never went up against a Gettysburg or a Vicksburg. et they saw some service, and it was not of

the picnic kind either.

No one who took part in the Bear River expedition in January, 1863, will say that it was a pleasure party or that it was under-taken for the good of the men's health. The march from Salt Lake Valley over the Divide to Cache Valley, through the latter to Franklin, the most northern settlement in Utah, was a severe one for theinfantry. Marching all night with the thermometer 12 below zero is altogether different from

"marching down Broadway."
Who of those present at the time will forget the call that aroused us from our deep

Arriving at the river about sunrise, we found the water too deep and swift to ford, so we waited for the cavalry, which had already crossed, to send their horses back

Although we were not soon enough to start the ball, we made our presence known before the finish. Considering the number of Indians slain, very few escaping, and the number of troops killed and wounded. I think Bear River deserves to be preserved from oblivion, and my object in writing this is that some comrade may see it and e tempted to write what he knows about it. -C. H. GODBOLD, Co. K, 3d Cal., East

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JOHN A. SMITH

ing reader may learn about it, I will gladly send them a Trial Package free, even if more than on the 13th we marched to Columbia, thence by Linuville to Pulaski, near the State line, where we arrived on the 17th.

There are disrespectful questions as well as disrespectful answers.

Now, Morton, said one of a party who from a military diary belonging to Cyrus, now located at Elkhart, Ind., of my company. And from this diary I will also draw at intervals for the record of regimental events.

Sciler, now located at Elkhart, Ind., of my company. And from this diary I will also draw at intervals for the record of regimental events.

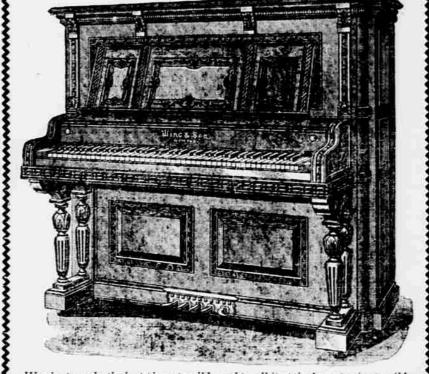
Tuesday, Nov. 22.—Upat4a. m. Weather very cold and blustry. Tents struck, of more mell.

There are disrespectful questions as well aload into my knapasck while I was load into my

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### PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

"THEY HAVE LEFT US HERE TO DIE."

W. H. H. Wallace, Co. B, 15th Ohio, Nelsonville, O., writes: "In your paper of Oct. 12 I read the poetry, "They Have Left Us Here to Die," and at once remembered having copied it into my army scrapbook, which I kept for practice and to copy selections in kept for practice and to copy selections in the selection of the copy selections in the selection in in the se Resonville O., whies: In your paper of Oct.

12 I read the poetry, "They Have Left Us Here to Die," and at once remembered having copied it into my army scrapbook, which I kept for practice and to copy selections in while in camp. I found the same words, with these facts: They were printed in a small paper called the Florida Union, I think printed by some of the soldiers at Jacksonville, May 6, 1865, and copied by myself May 7, 1865. The information was that the words were composed by Serg't J. W. Hyatt, Co. K, 147th Pa., at Andersonville Prison, July 1, 1865, who died the 'next day after he wrote them.' Referring to my diary kept at that time I find that from April 28 to May 1, 1865, 10, 000 of our prisoners came in to our lines, and I was one of a detail who went to the White House, 13 miles from Jacksonville, and prisoner of war.

In the Adjutant-General's report of Illinois, Vol. V., page 259, says that he enlisted Nov. 21 and was mustered in Dec. 24, 1861, and died at Macon, May 5, 1862, while a prisoner of war.

PENSIONS

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is at the Pension Office each day looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all evidence on file. No fee until you get your money. If you want to apply for a pension, or have your case looked up free of charge, don't fail to write White House, 13 miles from Jacksonville to assist the many helpless ones into wagons and ambulances, thence three miles to cars, and into camp at Jacksonville, where many poor boys died after a farewell look at Old Glory. The sights of the two days and nights among those helpless, brave heroes who had endured Andersonville for weary months will never be effaced from my memory. Among those returned I found my cousin, John Wallace, 122d Ohio, who had been in Andersonville 11 months.

The change was so great that he was taken sick, and in 10 days died, adding another to those who chose 'death before dishonor' to the old flag." BURIAL AND RESURRECTION. Daniel P. Donnell, 2d Iowa, Newbury-port, Mass., writes: "Early one morning in 1862, at Farmington, near Corinth, Miss., as Gen. Palmer was riding along his lines to inspect some breastworks thrown up during the night previous, he came suddenly upon some of Co. I, 27th III., who had just shot a 200-pound hog, and were engaged in skinning it. The soldiers were startled; their chief looked astonished, grieved, and his words revealed a mistake on his part. "Ah, a body—a corpse. Some poor fellow gone to his last home. Well, he must be buried with military honors. Call the Officer of the Guard." The officer was speedily at hand, and received orders to have a grave dug and the body buried forthwith. The grave was soon prepared and the company mustered. during the night previous, he came such soon prepared and the company mustered. Pall-bearers placed the body of the dead upon a stretcher, the order was given to march, and the solemn procession men followed the body to the grave. word passed, nor a muscle of the face stirred while the last rites of sepulcher were being performed. The ceremony over, the Gen-eral and his staff were soon lost in the distance. The philosophy of the soldier is usually equal to the emergency; he has read and pondered; he now painfully realizes that flesh is as grass, and that life is but a shadow, but thinks of the resurrection additional than the same of the resurrection additional transfer of the resurrections and the same of the sa tion, and his gloom passes away. So with the philosophic boys of Co. I, 27th Ill.; ere their General was fairly seated at his own breakfast table, there was a raising of the dead, and savory pork-steaks were frying

COMRADE LACOCK'S STORY. Henry Strong, 778 North Rockwell street, Chicago, noticed Comrade Lacock's appeal for a word from his comrades who were all through the Jackson (Miss.) fight, and at Champion's Hills and Vicks-

in many a camp-pan.

regiments remained in the war to the finish and were sterling organizations. John E. Ingham, Sergeant, Co. F. 93c SCATTERING.

E. P. Walker, Captain, Co. A. 89th III., Washington, D. C., says the 32d Ind. was surely in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, whether the 2d Ohio was or not. It was known as Willich's Brigade, also the Horn Brigade.

looked up free of charge, don't fail to write JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Attorney, Washington, D. C.



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CITIZENS OF ATLANTA LEAVING THE CITY IN COMPLIANCE WITH GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER.

military posts south of Atlanta." habitants of the city like a thunderbolt. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn.

They had never imagined that the war Returning to Georgia by way of Cave

ever, replied to their petition tersely:

their inheritance." Hood, too, entered the arena against river, and Stewart's and Cheatham's Sherman, whose measure he styled "un- Corps were instructed to cross also." precedented," and concluded: "In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing

sides wives and children of a brave people. The latter, in his characteristic manner, made reply, and says in conclusion: "If women and the families of a brave people at our back, or to remove them in time to

During the truce 446 families were moved southward, comprising over 700 adults 860 children, and 79 servants, with an average of 1,650 pounds of furniture and household goods of all kinds to each family. Below I give extracts from letters writter home, under dates of Sept. 13 and 26, 1864.

places of safety among their own friends

and people.

as follows:

"I suppose you have heard ere this of the great victory which crowned our arms in the capture of the rebel stronghold. After four months of fighting, skirmishing, road, six miles east of the 'Gate City,' McPherson, in the air. \* \* \* Every privilege of inscribing Atlanta on its banners. Yes, proud may be that father,

mother, brother, sister, or wife, who can

Hurrying from Richmond to the West, Jefferson Davis visited his army, conversed tory. The retreat of Sherman from At- Lewis Wagner at headquarters in Nashlanta, he said, should be like Napoleon's ville. from Moscow. I here quote from the "Century War Book," page 260: "Forewarned, I took immediate measures to thwart his State line, where we arrived on the 17th. plans. One division was sent back to Rome, I will, if the reader will pardon me, write another to Chattanooga; the guards along from a military diary belonging to Cyrus our railroad were reinforced and warned Seiler, now located at Elkhart, Ind., of of the coming blow. Gen. Thomas was my company. And from this diary I will sent back to the headquarters of his De- also draw at intervals for the record of regipartment at Nashville, \* \* \* while mental events.

I remained in Atlanta to await Hood's "Tuesday, Nov. 22.—Upat 4 a. m. Weath-I remained in Atlanta to await Hood's

United States and such civilian employes | Sherman determined, while pausing, to This order fell upon the ears of the in- Stanley, and ordered him to report to Gen.

Spring, thence we marched to Rome, where, on the 30th, the Twenty-third Corps was also detached, and, under the gallant Maj-Gen. J. M. Schofield, ordered to at once proceed to Nashville. After bidding good-by to our comrades-in-arms "marchwould reach Atlanta. Mayor J. M. Cal- Spring, thence we marched to Rome, where, houn and E. E. Rawson and L. C. Wells, on the 30th, the Twenty-third Corps was Councilmen, protested. Sherman, how- also detached, and, under the gallant "You might as well appeal against once proceed to Nashville. After bidding the thunderstorm as against these terrible good-by to our comrades-in-arms "march-

ments, we can not help it. \* \* Now and with only a small loss, it had drawn Rebels did some tremendous shelling, and that war comes home to you, you feel very Sherman as far north as he stood in about 4 p. m. Gen. Rei'ly's Brigade withdifferently; you deprecate its horrors, but the early Spring. \* \* \* At this june- drew from their perilous position, and both who only asked to live in peace at their and the following day Gen. Forrest, with his old homes, and under the Government of command, reported for duty. On the 15th the remainder of Lee's Corps crossed the

Returning to my narrative, on Nov. 3, heen abandoned by its inhabitants, and all unoccupied houses, barns, sheds, etc., were torn down and set on fire. On the 5th we took transportation in freight cars for Nashville, passing by way of Chattanooga. We got a view of Lookout Mountain, where, about one year before, Jefferson Dayis aired his secession doctrine. We could near dusk, we reached Dalton, which had you are expelling from homes and fire been abandoned by its inhabitants, and all we must be enemies, let us be men, and Nashville, passing by way of Chattanooga. fight it out as we propose to-day, and not We got a view of Lookout Mountain, where, deal in such hypocritical appeals to God about one year before, Jefferson Davis and humanity. God will judge us in due aired his secession doctrine. We could time, and he will pronounce whether it will realize the sentiments of that song, "Chatbe humane to fight with a town full of tanooga, or Bragg's Defeat," one verse of

which is here given: "I wish that you would speak to Jeff, And all his little fry: Tell them we still trust in God,

And keep our powder dry. We never will give up the ship Until the rebel crew All bow to our majestic flag-

The red, the white, the blue. CHORUS. "Hie rebs, ho rebs, listen unto me, The sooner you lay down your arms The better it will be

Tune - "Nellie Bly." After dark on the 7th we reached our destination; found the city all abustle bedigging, and marching from Tunnel Hill cause of the enemy's approach. Here we to Jonesboro, we defeated the enemy, and compelled them to give up Atlanta. Our election of next day. When the polls etc. In the far North it is found in the sea corps is encamped near the Augusta Rail- closed and the votes were counted, it was found that in the 104th Ohio Abraham and not so very far from where, less than Lincoln had received some 25 votes to 1 in two months since, Hood's vets attempted favor of "Little Mac." That night we to catch our left wing, under the lamented were conveyed by train to Springhill, where we encamped in an open forest, regiment and battery in this army has the I give extracts of a letter written at above

place, Nov. 10, as follows: "Since we left Decatur, Ga., we have marched and traveled by railroad nearly say that they had a son, brother, or hus, 500 miles. This is a nice town, about 30 band in that army under the brave Sher, miles from Nashville. The Second Division of our Corps is at Johnsonville, and our division is ordered to Pulaski. The enemy shelled Johnsonville, but the gunwith his Generals, and gave his orders for boats, coming up the river, prevented their their future government. To the army he crossing. Hood's army suffer terribly, promised that their feet should again press having searcely anything to eat, etc., and the soil of Tennessee. To the citizens he no railroad to supply them. I saw John avowed that within 30 days the barbarous Klein at Tullahoma. He is in the 178th invader would be driven from their terri- Ohio, one-year regiment; also, cousin

weeks ago as they fired into our soldiers from buildings, of which a part of our What the Veterans Have to Say men were compelled to burn. Marched over a splendid pike, reminding us of the long marches in Kentucky. Fourth Corps also on the same march. Hutchins rented a room near by, and we built a good fire.

and everything in readiness to move by 7

o'clock. Marched about 10 miles to where our men drove the guerillas out several

"23d.—Same state of weather. The nemy captured some of our skirmish line. March 10 miles from 3 o'clock to 10 p. m.. and go into bivouac for the night. Thousands of rail fires built in a minute's time.

[However, I pause to remark, just at this point, that Hood's rash impetuosity in less even though his vets were confronted with

ing and skirmishing brisk all day. Our

In his "Advance and Retreat" Hood

Comrade Seiler's diary continues: hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quietat home, is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses,

"After this, in passing near the Toll Gate. of the bushes by the side of the pike and fired into our train, and at the same time,

(To be continued.)

Distillation of Alcohol EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice different things in your splendid paper, which I read. I would be pleased for you to print through the columns of your splen did paper a description of the process of distillation of alcohol. You would please a young school teacher and a veteran's son WILFORD B. FLANGHER, Fallis, Okla.

fermentation is continued it becomes alco-hol, then aldehyd, then acetic acid. The skill in distilling consists in carrying on the fermentation until all the starch has been converted into alcohol, and before any of it has passed into acetic acid. The starch is obtained from various convermosses and mushrooms, which are brewed and distilled. The most of the alcohol made in Europe is from potatoes. In this country it is from corn—maize. The corn is ground, and mixed with water and a little yeast to a thin "mash," which is kept

at about 151° until it undergoes fermenta-tion. This is then distilled off. The strength of the distilled liquor depends upon managed. If the product is intended for whisky it contains from 35 to 45 per cent. of alcohol. It also contains some very sile derived.

will go over mixed with very little water.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### changes into sugar first. If the LEWIS HENNING, Rawson, O. THE FLAG OF THE 69th OHIO. A Difference of Opinion as to a Certain In-